LARGEST Morning Circulation IN THE WEST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Only 2½ Cents PER COPY, IN CHICAGO. By Carrier, by the Week.

VOLUME XLVI. MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1896. PRICE THREE CENTS.

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

QUESTION'S CHALLENGE PROMPTLY ACCEPTED BY HIS WILY FOE.

The Pennsylvanian's Interpretation of the Chicago Platform's Tariff Plank to Be Presented to the House Today—Provisions Claimed Sufficient to Throw the Free-Trade Wing Into Convulsions—Sentiment Paragraphs from the Coming Anti-Democratic Party Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Randall has replied to Bourke's challenge and put forth his interpretation of the tariff plank in the Chicago platform. In all immaterial respects, the terms of his measure fill out precisely what was laid down in the Congressional hand-book of the gentleman in charge of the Democratic campaign. It will be remembered that Bourke Cockran, in his speech at the Auditorium, declared that the Democratic party would not have the courage, and few of the Congressmen here thought it possessed the courage, to frame a bill which would carry out the platform to the letter. Randall has shown that he is not afraid to do it, and that he is willing to stand or fall by the platform as it was laid down by the Democratic convention. Many Democrats who have been opposed to the Wilson bill have declared that they would support it if it were framed on the lines of the platform, and Randall has taken them at their word. He has framed a bill which, if it becomes a law, will carry out the platform to the letter, and will, in the opinion of the framer, be a fulfillment of the pledges made by the Democratic party in its platform.

The changes in the wool schedule of the Wilson bill are to be introduced in the House on Wednesday next by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and the bill will be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means on Thursday. It will be taken up for consideration on Friday, and will be pushed to a vote as rapidly as possible. It is the intention of the Democratic leaders to get the bill through the House before the Fourth of July holiday recess, and they have every reason to believe that they will succeed in doing so. The Republicans will, of course, make a fight against the bill, and will endeavor to delay its passage by every means in their power, but the Democrats have a majority of nearly seventy in the House, and they will be able to force the bill through in spite of all opposition. The Republicans will not be able to prevent the passage of the bill, but they will be able to delay it, and they will do their best to do so.

The bill provides for a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all wools of the first class, including Class 1 of the combing wools, and all wools of the second class, including Class 2 of the combing wools. The duty on carpet wools, including Class 3 of the combing wools, is 30 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the third class, including Class 4 of the combing wools, is 24 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fourth class, including Class 5 of the combing wools, is 20 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifth class, including Class 6 of the combing wools, is 18 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixth class, including Class 7 of the combing wools, is 16 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventh class, including Class 8 of the combing wools, is 14 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighth class, including Class 9 of the combing wools, is 12 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninth class, including Class 10 of the combing wools, is 11 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the tenth class, including Class 11 of the combing wools, is 10 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eleventh class, including Class 12 of the combing wools, is 9 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twelfth class, including Class 13 of the combing wools, is 8 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirteenth class, including Class 14 of the combing wools, is 7 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fourteenth class, including Class 15 of the combing wools, is 6 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifteenth class, including Class 16 of the combing wools, is 5 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixteenth class, including Class 17 of the combing wools, is 4 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventeenth class, including Class 18 of the combing wools, is 3 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighteenth class, including Class 19 of the combing wools, is 2 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the nineteenth class, including Class 20 of the combing wools, is 1 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twentieth class, including Class 21 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-first class, including Class 22 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-second class, including Class 23 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-third class, including Class 24 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-fourth class, including Class 25 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-fifth class, including Class 26 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-sixth class, including Class 27 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-seventh class, including Class 28 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-eighth class, including Class 29 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the twenty-ninth class, including Class 30 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirtieth class, including Class 31 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-first class, including Class 32 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-second class, including Class 33 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-third class, including Class 34 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-fourth class, including Class 35 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-fifth class, including Class 36 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-sixth class, including Class 37 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-seventh class, including Class 38 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-eighth class, including Class 39 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the thirty-ninth class, including Class 40 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fortieth class, including Class 41 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-first class, including Class 42 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-second class, including Class 43 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-third class, including Class 44 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-fourth class, including Class 45 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-fifth class, including Class 46 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-sixth class, including Class 47 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-seventh class, including Class 48 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-eighth class, including Class 49 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the forty-ninth class, including Class 50 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fiftieth class, including Class 51 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-first class, including Class 52 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-second class, including Class 53 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-third class, including Class 54 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-fourth class, including Class 55 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-fifth class, including Class 56 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-sixth class, including Class 57 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-seventh class, including Class 58 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-eighth class, including Class 59 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the fifty-ninth class, including Class 60 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixtieth class, including Class 61 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-first class, including Class 62 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-second class, including Class 63 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-third class, including Class 64 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-fourth class, including Class 65 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-fifth class, including Class 66 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-sixth class, including Class 67 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-seventh class, including Class 68 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-eighth class, including Class 69 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the sixty-ninth class, including Class 70 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventieth class, including Class 71 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-first class, including Class 72 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-second class, including Class 73 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-third class, including Class 74 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-fourth class, including Class 75 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-fifth class, including Class 76 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-sixth class, including Class 77 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-seventh class, including Class 78 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-eighth class, including Class 79 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the seventy-ninth class, including Class 80 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eightieth class, including Class 81 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-first class, including Class 82 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-second class, including Class 83 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-third class, including Class 84 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-fourth class, including Class 85 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-fifth class, including Class 86 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-sixth class, including Class 87 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-seventh class, including Class 88 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-eighth class, including Class 89 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the eighty-ninth class, including Class 90 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninetieth class, including Class 91 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-first class, including Class 92 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-second class, including Class 93 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-third class, including Class 94 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-fourth class, including Class 95 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-fifth class, including Class 96 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-sixth class, including Class 97 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-seventh class, including Class 98 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-eighth class, including Class 99 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the ninety-ninth class, including Class 100 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundredth class, including Class 101 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and first class, including Class 102 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and second class, including Class 103 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and third class, including Class 104 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fourth class, including Class 105 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifth class, including Class 106 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixth class, including Class 107 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventh class, including Class 108 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighth class, including Class 109 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninth class, including Class 110 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and tenth class, including Class 111 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eleventh class, including Class 112 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twelfth class, including Class 113 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirteenth class, including Class 114 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fourteenth class, including Class 115 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifteenth class, including Class 116 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixteenth class, including Class 117 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventeenth class, including Class 118 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighteenth class, including Class 119 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and nineteenth class, including Class 120 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twentieth class, including Class 121 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-first class, including Class 122 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-second class, including Class 123 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-third class, including Class 124 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-fourth class, including Class 125 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-fifth class, including Class 126 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-sixth class, including Class 127 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-seventh class, including Class 128 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-eighth class, including Class 129 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and twenty-ninth class, including Class 130 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirtieth class, including Class 131 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-first class, including Class 132 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-second class, including Class 133 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-third class, including Class 134 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-fourth class, including Class 135 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-fifth class, including Class 136 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-sixth class, including Class 137 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-seventh class, including Class 138 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-eighth class, including Class 139 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and thirty-ninth class, including Class 140 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fortieth class, including Class 141 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-first class, including Class 142 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-second class, including Class 143 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-third class, including Class 144 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-fourth class, including Class 145 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-fifth class, including Class 146 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-sixth class, including Class 147 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-seventh class, including Class 148 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-eighth class, including Class 149 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and forty-ninth class, including Class 150 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-first class, including Class 151 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-second class, including Class 152 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-third class, including Class 153 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-fourth class, including Class 154 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-fifth class, including Class 155 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-sixth class, including Class 156 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-seventh class, including Class 157 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-eighth class, including Class 158 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and fifty-ninth class, including Class 159 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixtieth class, including Class 160 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-first class, including Class 161 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-second class, including Class 162 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-third class, including Class 163 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-fourth class, including Class 164 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-fifth class, including Class 165 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-sixth class, including Class 166 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-seventh class, including Class 167 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-eighth class, including Class 168 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and sixty-ninth class, including Class 169 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventieth class, including Class 170 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-first class, including Class 171 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-second class, including Class 172 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-third class, including Class 173 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-fourth class, including Class 174 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-fifth class, including Class 175 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-sixth class, including Class 176 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-seventh class, including Class 177 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-eighth class, including Class 178 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and seventy-ninth class, including Class 179 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eightieth class, including Class 180 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-first class, including Class 181 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-second class, including Class 182 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-third class, including Class 183 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-fourth class, including Class 184 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-fifth class, including Class 185 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-sixth class, including Class 186 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-seventh class, including Class 187 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-eighth class, including Class 188 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and eighty-ninth class, including Class 189 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninetieth class, including Class 190 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-first class, including Class 191 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-second class, including Class 192 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-third class, including Class 193 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-fourth class, including Class 194 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-fifth class, including Class 195 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-sixth class, including Class 196 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-seventh class, including Class 197 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-eighth class, including Class 198 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the one hundred and ninety-ninth class, including Class 199 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundredth class, including Class 200 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and first class, including Class 201 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and second class, including Class 202 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and third class, including Class 203 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and fourth class, including Class 204 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and fifth class, including Class 205 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and sixth class, including Class 206 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and seventh class, including Class 207 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and eighth class, including Class 208 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and ninth class, including Class 209 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and tenth class, including Class 210 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and eleventh class, including Class 211 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and twelfth class, including Class 212 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and thirteenth class, including Class 213 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and fourteenth class, including Class 214 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and fifteenth class, including Class 215 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and sixteenth class, including Class 216 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and seventeenth class, including Class 217 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and eighteenth class, including Class 218 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and nineteenth class, including Class 219 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and twentieth class, including Class 220 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and twenty-first class, including Class 221 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and twenty-second class, including Class 222 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and twenty-third class, including Class 223 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all wools of the two hundred and twenty-fourth class, including Class 224 of the combing wools, is 0 per cent ad valorem. 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A fatal fire destroyed Argyle was reported Friday night.

The Strollers in Hyde Park.

Notwithstanding the protest of citizens and improvement associations living in Hyde Park, permission was granted by the South Park Commissioners yesterday afternoon to the Strollers, a local theatrical organization, to give a performance in the Hyde Park Theater on the evening of the 4th inst. The Strollers are composed of young men residing in Hyde Park, and the proceeds of the performance are to be devoted to charitable purposes. The Strollers have given several performances in the Hyde Park Theater, and the fact that they have been permitted to do so has been a source of annoyance to the residents of Hyde Park, who have been compelled to endure the noise of the rehearsals. The Hyde Park Board of Trustees is looking to the enforcement of the law and ordinances governing the use of theaters, and the action of the Commissioners yesterday in granting the permission to the Strollers is regarded as a violation of the law. The Hyde Park Board of Trustees is looking to the enforcement of the law and ordinances governing the use of theaters, and the action of the Commissioners yesterday in granting the permission to the Strollers is regarded as a violation of the law.

SABBATH-DAY SERMONS.

WHAT LESSONS WERE GATHERED FROM THE LOCAL PULPITS YESTERDAY.

Dr. Lorimer, Looking Ill and Feeble, Makes a Farewell Address—Dr. Kittredge Says Good-by to His Congregation—The Rev. G. C. McPherson on the Lessons of Summer—Dr. W. H. Cooper on Rights and Shadows of City Life—Prof. Swing on the Will of God—The Rev. L. G. Hamlin.

It was with considerable surprise and with great symptoms of suppressed agitation that the congregation of Immanuel Baptist Church and the Rev. Dr. Dale of Oregon Park arose upon the platform and as the service in that church progressed. The fact that the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, was in very poor health, and that he was to preach a farewell sermon preparatory before going to the seaside for a two-months' rest, had added forth an unusually large attendance, and the unexpected appearance of Dr. Dale, intending as it did a more unique theme of the pastor, was a surprise and a most disappointment, after the customary responsive readings and invocation Dr. Dale announced that Dr. Lorimer had been stopped by severe indisposition, but would be present to address the congregation before the close of the service.

The congregation sang the hymn beginning:

Rise of God and let Him arise,
Let all His enemies flee before Him.

Scripture reading and prayer followed, and then a duet by Dr. Sheridan and Mrs. Grimm, "Shall we meet beyond the river?" During the singing Dr. Lorimer entered from behind the pulpit, and supported upon either side by a deacon, he, Dr. Sheridan, and Mrs. Grimm, who sang the duet, occupied the platform. Dr. Lorimer's appearance was the signal for a most demonstrative outburst of sympathy and affection from the congregation. His right arm was in a sling and the head of his cane was held in his left hand. Dr. Lorimer's face was pale and emaciated, and he moved with difficulty. He was assisted to a chair, and, after having a hymn sung, he arose and addressed the congregation. His voice was at times inaudible, and he frequently paused for a few moments to collect his strength. He said:

"I am very glad to be with you this morning, though I should have preferred to be with you in the pulpit. I am very much pleased to see so many of you here, and I am glad to be able to say a few words to you

ALONG THE RAILROADS.

THE DIRECTORS'-MEET MARKED OUT-DEAL IMPOSSIBLE—LAST RECESSION.

Shifting the Centers in Western Territory—Several Live Branches—A Fabric Line—Appointments to Secure Higher Speed on Freight Trains—Movement of Freight at Indianapolis—The Championship Still Limited to the Huntington System—Other Railway News.

Secret chat Goes on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system are under construction, or about to be begun, to fill gaps or make connection of existing lines. In Iowa work is progressing on a line from Lake City, the present western terminus of the Tarvin & Lake City line, westward about seventeen miles to a junction with the Rapid River Railroad branch, near Vail Lake, while the Rapid River road itself will be extended from its present western terminus at Stapleton southward about twenty miles to the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad at Onawa. These two short lines will complete a line nearly parallel with the main line of Council Bluffs from a junction with that road Sioux Falls or Canton, over the Missouri River, which will be 220 miles long and which will be available for carrying the traffic of the Dakota and Nebraska lines, and can be used to relieve the main line to Council Bluffs over the bridge a second track. The line to the Spirit Lake region, in Dickinson, which runs from Tama to Grand Junction, sixty-two miles, in connection with the above, contains the portion of the Dakota line of an already built with the Wisconsin & St. Paul to the point the branch running from the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad northward to the Minnesota line, is to be extended further north to meet the Sioux River branch of the Northern Pacific, which will be completed contingent conditions, and an agreement has been made by the two companies for an interchange of traffic at Sioux Falls junction. The Northern Pacific line will also be connected with the Milwaukee & St. Paul's line to the Sioux River Building, at the junction of the line to Dakota Junction, between the Winona & St. Paul line and the new line to extend from Sanborn to Sheldon, on the Sioux River Valley line, the new line to extend from Sanborn through some sixty miles north of the Sioux River line, to a point parallel with and about seventy miles north of the Sioux City line to Yankton, on the Missouri River. The Milwaukee & St. Paul's line to the Sioux River Building, at the junction of the line to Dakota Junction, between the Winona & St. Paul line and

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE STRIKERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

THE PERSONAL SITUATION.

THE STRIKE SHOULD BE SETTLED.

CHICAGO BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The latest among "the kept for thousand" have been made good by the secession of the newly enfranchised.

All have had the President's value or health would give way are at rest. He has borne the cruelties as though he were in the prime of life. His mental vigor shows no indication of weakening. His sleeplessness is as complete and as convincing as it was when he battled for parliamentary reform twenty years ago. In a few days the sinciput will be on. The first contests to be decided are those in the London boroughs and the "home counties" around London. The results in these places are not expected to be favorable to Mr. Gladstone, as the aristocratic, plutocratic, opinion-and-power influences to dominant in them. The elections of Friday and Saturday next, therefore, will affect no criterion of the ultimate result. The fate of Mr. Gladstone's policy will be decided by Scotland, Northern England, and the manufacturing towns of Lancashire.

Judging by the course of the Wall street market for stocks there was a lull in business last week. If the volume of travel on the lines diverging from this city towards the west be taken as the index, business was never more active. The truth lies between these, as there was a special reason for both. The severe cutting in rates of transportation on Western lines at once put a check upon the buying of stocks to sell out at the improvement, and it incited a tide of travel towards the city which has few parallels. This has materially increased our commercial activity, both at wholesale and retail.

The strike on the Lake Shore Road has caused much uneasiness in financial circles. It is feared that the season of unrest has returned to plague us after having apparently been effectually dismissed. But there is reason to think that the strikers have understood their own position by overseers, as was the case with the movement of nearly two months ago. And the effects of the concerting on Western lines may be misinterpreted. Not only is the war likely to end all the sooner for being a sharp one, but the result in regard to carriage is far from being disadvantageous yet. The tide of passenger travel has been enormously increased on a consequence of carrying at low fares, long spectators being the rule, many of them down by two locomotives, and every available bolt of room in the cars occupied by passengers. Then, too, it may be remembered that the cutting of rates for freight as well as passenger travel takes effect on only a small per cent of the total mileage of the roads. Since the carriage are not being reduced to a material extent, though it is conceivable that a long continuance of the fight would be followed by a falling off in receipts, as most of the extra patronage is temporary in its character and but remotely connected with actual business.

At the East there has been an unusually large influx of American securities from Europe, accompanied by the export of nearly ten millions of gold during the week. The cause of both is comparatively remote. The stocks were sold on the basis of a month ago, many of them on resting orders, and the gold has gone off as a result of previous short selling of bills of exchange. Consequently there is nothing in either fact to cause apprehension, unless it may be that the exportation of gold will be repeated owing to the lack of a foreign demand for our wheat. It may also be necessary to send abroad considerable amounts of specie to pay the July interest and dividends accruing to foreign investors in our securities. The coming week will bring out some $20,000,000 in New York and $10,000,000 in Boston. A portion of this will go to be used as investment in the west of Europe. The rest will swell the volume of funds seeking investment on this side of the Atlantic. If the desire to place it should cause a disturbance of the equilibrium of prices it will be only a repetition of history.

In the West the outlook is generally a good one. The crops promise a fair yield, but not by any means as large a one as to warrant the belief that the present low level of prices for farm produce can be much longer maintained. Wheat is in smaller supply all over the breadstuffing world, the reserves having been reduced to very moderate dimensions, with this year's crop below an average. The farmer is likely to be a little better able to patronize the merchant than for the last two or three years, and the work of railroad building is advancing rapidly enough to favorably affect many other lines of industry. The last named feature is marked by increased orders for steel rails, and the future is a better demand for manufactured iron and other metals, for provender, leather, and dry goods. There are no signs of a "boom," but indications of a good healthy volume trade in farm produce and general merchandise. Our local bank clearings show a handsome increase over the totals for a year ago, even after making a fair allowance for the augment of volume which the advent of new banks would give on the same actual amount of business. It is an encouraging feature, too, that the gain in clearances of money does not seem to be accompanied by a willingness to lend it on some classes of collaterals which were acceptable enough in the palmy times previous to 1884. It is impossible now to borrow money in Wall street on many a stock that used to be treated as worth nearly its face in gold as "security" for loans. People who buy these stocks now have to carry them with their own cash if at all. Probably this fact, as much as any other, accounts for the narrow display of increased confidence in the dividend-paying stocks, and it certainly marks an era of sensibleness and caution on the part of capital, which is one of the best possible guarantees for a steady improvement in business without a speedy return to the fever of speculation that always precedes a commercial collapse.

A few weeks ago the President sent a message to Congress recommending the calling of a special session of the 51st Legislature because of the veto by Gov. Murray of the last appropriation bill passed by that body.

The bill in question appropriated a large sum of money to be disbursed and accounted for by the Treasurer, Superintendent of District Schools, and Auditor of the Territory. These officials had been elected by the people five years before in pursuance of a statute said to be in contravention of the organic law of the Territory, passed by the Legislature and approved by Gov. Emery. The members of the Board of Audit were "holding over" because of the failure of elections in 1882 and 1884, brought about by the Utah Commission. The succession has refused to accept the veto upon the ground that the act authorizing the election was null and void by reason of its conflict with the organic law, which contained the clause: "The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for." It was claimed that the officers named were not "otherwise provided for," and the additional fact was cited that the later statute had not been approved by Congress. In May, 1885, the commission applied to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions. That officer in turn submitted the question to the Attorney-General for an opinion, and a letter from the latter promptly construed the law in favor of the commission, maintaining that "the organic law of a Territory takes the place of a constitution as the fundamental law of the local government," and that "any act of the Territorial Legislature inconsistent therewith must be held null." The letter also referred to a similar conclusion reached by the Supreme Court of Utah in regard to the Territorial Board.

Accordingly, Gov. Murray in his message to the Legislature of the Territory last June set forth at length attention to the illegality of a part of the governmental organization, and vetoing Mr. Garland's opinion, furthermore performed his duty under the law by sending in nominations of persons who could give new and sufficient bonds to fill the places of the three officers removed. These nominations were rejected by the Legislative Council, although several members are alleged to have said privately: "We know perfectly well that the Governor is right, but we have not the strength to sustain him." The Mormon Legislature maintained that the statute authorizing the election superseded the organic law because it had not "been disapproved by Congress or set aside by any court of competent jurisdiction," and that that body continued to defy the Governor and the laws.

As a reason for his veto of the appropriation bill the Governor cited the consideration that it was questionable if the bonds furnished by the illegal de facto officials would protect the public in case of unlawful expenditures, defalcations, or malfeasance in office. In consequence of the veto, it is nearly located by Mormon votes, the Governor's resignation was asked for from Washington as their solicitation for it.

These facts are from the records, and yet the President now recommends that the Legislature be revived in the face of the law which limits the active existence of that body to a session of sixty days, already fulfilled, and in spite of his own pronounced opinions of Mormonism and polygamy. The way out of the difficulty lies in the enforcement of the organic law, as the courageous and intelligent predecessor of the present anti-anti-polygamy Governor was endeavoring to achieve a term removed. The effort should be turned over to the Utah Commission with full power to act and instructions to deal only with legally appointed officers.

Mayor Harrison will send the nominations of five persons for School Inspectors to the Council this evening. The terms of Inspectors Clark, Doolittle, Stewart, Wentz, and Cullen expire. The Mayor has stated that he will reappoint Stuart, Doolittle and Stewart. Mr. Clark does not seek a reappointment and probably would not serve if reappointed. It is understood that ex-Ald. Noyes will be appointed to succeed Cullen, and this change will be an improvement. Mr. Noyes votes in the Council what is sometimes useful for the best interests of the city, and always votes on the side of the taxpayers. Mr. Harrison seems to be in a quandary as to whether to dub reappoint Mr. Wentz. He probably will. The only question in the Mayor's mind as to Wentz's fitness is whether the fact that he is not as good a Democrat as the Mayor himself ought not to exclude him. The question of Wentz's education, his business ability, or his past record on the board has not entered into the consideration to a decisive or the matter. It is wholly an affair of professional farmigation. Wentz is perhaps as good a Democrat as the Mayor can find, and will be reappointed.

But after the Mayor has made his appointments the Council will have to confirm them. There should be no hurry about this matter. The Board of Education is not a race horse perfect body. It is intrusted with the expenditure of $3,000,000 every year. It has charge of property worth about $15,000,000, and, more important still, it is intrusted with the education of the youth of Chicago. Great care should be taken in the selection of the persons upon whom shall devolve such important trusts. The character of the appointees should be looked into and every objection to it duly considered. The consideration this evening should be referred to the appropriate committee for examination and report at some future meeting.

The extension to the rates for storage of grain in elevators in this city, which takes effect next Thursday, is welcome in the trade. The purely speculative part of the business, technically known as "trading in futures," will not be materially affected by it, but the cheapening in the cost of handling grain for direct shipment will be fully 10 per cent. The aggregate of saving includes a considerable of the charge hitherto made for switching the cars of Eastern lines to elevator for loading and the coalition for distributing the grain evenly in the car.

Some parties are disposed to complain because the charge for the first term of (ten days) storage will still be a quarter of a cent per bushel more than is exacted for the same on some other points. It may be urged with some show of justice that the service is worth as much extra. Independently of the claim that the elevator property is more valuable, and that the delays incident to the process are greater here than at the places referred to, we have the important consideration that the grain has always been sent out by our warehousemen at as little expense as possible. If it be required to turn the grain over to persons in from getting out of condition a matter of a cent per bushel is counted for the service in Buffalo and New York, while the property has not infrequently been "posted" in the absence of orders from the owner to enable the with that expense. Such a thing as that has never been heard of here. Our warehousemen have uniformly done that themselves, sometimes at a cost of tens of thousands of dollars to a single house during the season. They have never posted a parcel of grain as "hot" till it was impossible to keep it from being so, and some of the fines grain themselves as having never indulged in such posting, though in order to avoid it they have shipped out the grain on their own account at a serious loss, buying up the receipts in open market without letting any one know that there was anything the matter with the property. It is only fair to give them the benefit of the statement, and to say that this feature alone entitles them to a liberal consideration at the hands of those who trade in cereals at this point. It is understood to be their intention to pursue this policy in the future. Of course the greatest danger of spoiling is with grain that has been in store long enough to pay for several terms of ten days at the combined rate of half a cent per bushel for each; but it is by no means limited to that. On the contrary, some of the most troublesome cases have occurred where the grain had been held by them but a very short time.

It will probably be found advisable at some time in the not far off future to reform the charges on hanging grain in store after the first ten days. But this may safely be left to regulate itself here as it has already done at other points. The State law provides that a certain figure shall not be exceeded, and does not establish a minimum. It is well known that the ballroom for each ten days did not prevent us from holding here a large part of the visible supply of wheat for many months, and it is by no means certain that a charge high enough to have driven it out earlier would not have been of benefit all round. If the accommodations had that they cannot run their storage rates at the present tariff one day will suffice it, just as the owners of vessels and railroad cars will carry the stuff at low rates if they find they cannot obtain higher ones. It is decently to be hoped that as long as the present method of handling grain continues to exist the warehousemen will not feel obliged to cut down their tariff to a point that would imperil the integrity of their receipts for the property placed in their keeping. If it ever should be so the old rule that close service is apt to be poor service might find an exemplification involving results compared with which those exposed by the false bottoms of the Blues & Bull stories were tameless.

CHICAGO AT A SACRIFICE.

Chicago was never heard of being cited in the ranks of sport. As a racing centre it is superior to any other city on the continent. The Washington Park grounds are well laid out and in good condition and the accommodations for the public cannot well be surpassed. The arrangements are in the hands of men of good character. Though 25,000 or 30,000 people were on the grounds at Washington Park last Saturday all were well taken care of. There were no complaints as to the decisions of the judges, the management of the grounds, or even against the betting arrangements, though the pool-sellers were busy enough on the occasion. The prizes were sufficiently tempting to bring out a large field, and the contests were of the most spirited and exciting character. Such an ovation as the sporting editor of the most phlegmatic calendar. Chicago is fair fighting ground for Kentucky and California, New York and the Pacific coast cut here on equal terms.

The chiefest diva from London to Emma Juch, over which English residents can drive here and each pleasure, is not nearly so attractive as the driveway to Washington Park. The Chicago road is broad and smooth; good-looking houses line it. There is no better driveway to America, perhaps not in the world. It is not too much to say that those who go to and come from the racing grounds to carriages derive as much pleasure, though of a different kind, as in witnessing the contests on the track. For those who get to the ground by public conveyance the accommodations are sufficient and the price moderate.

The success of Saturday's meeting is the result of good location, ample accommodations, honorable dealing, and spirited sporting enterprise. The coming fair demonstrated that Chicago is the great racing centre of America.

Politics has jobbers, but jobbery has no politics. This is what gives jobbery an enormous advantage.

Some two years ago Warren McCleneay, a St. Louis "Shoreditcher," was sent for six years, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. His case was appealed, has not yet been considered, and the man still enjoys the citizens generally. It speaks ever the patriotism.

In St. Louis will sell St. Louis, and move the town to some place suggested seems here, Chicago may make him an offer. St. Louis has twelve or fifteen more—but, as Chicago could need, Chicago couldn't have a better collection [illegible].

One hundred and seventy millionaires of our country's English are to be found in the city of the New York Sun reports. The Sun of Saturday, quoting the Century Mag., says: "I will not dare to vouch that these figures are accurately"—suggests "not exaggerated, arguably falsely, assuredly," the Post-Express avers; "the Sun's estimate, in the latter English of the Rev. Talmage, called by Frederick and Henry Ward Beecher indigenously as "lying," "monstrously," "unconscionably," etc., and to a reputation to be good here way, while the plenary means "extremely," "not entirely," and so has a gauge or stage. The Post of the same day estimates the Sun for having proved "conclusively attaining the, further on in the list of Democratic Governors of New Jersey," etc., and adds: "Don Quixote, don't-you-be so ignorant as to run of Don Jerome Democratic Governor." Or was a Democrat and he was elected by Democratic votes."

He would accomplish an enjoyment in the life by saying his name over before him of Gov. Stuart's, and that is what the Sun seems to have done by calling him Gabriel's Grave. The Tribune agrees with the Sun and the Post that there's many a city rank may be secured by taking a firmer grip of the corporation.

"A worse old man, with a face like a benediction and a form like an archangel," says one of "the scribes of Parliament," unscrupulously speaking figuratively of Gladstone, a benediction to a detractor face before him a caricature.

The new appointed for New York City is to be thirty-one dollar long. Though the price of this new canvas has furnished a solid text-book, profusely embellished, and much better than any artistic lesson that could possibly be constructed. Yet the front of opposition. Commissioners has voted to fine the entire appointed with brick, lattice and all, believing that not much money (and still the use of natural stone. Connecticut have compiled this event than native expenditure, consulted wisely for the benefit of patient accommodations, but the job has been executed by the majority of the board. Then the matter was by the Controller offered a resolution that the work be done on new granite business does would do it for [illegible]. That is, that the appointed be used very where necessary. The resolution was voted down, Mayor Grace alone sustaining the Controller. Judge Samson, the Tammany member of the Appellate Court, then offered a resolution that the whole structure remain the brick facing. The resolution was passed, the days and the Controller voting against it. In the passage of this little resolution the people of New York City have put in an appointment somewhat of a petition and a half of labor in order that the appointed may, indirectly, a gallery clay might grow up a fourth-pounds fence.

New York journals are talking of the immense amount of the word "vacation," saying that it should be used for "exemption," "impunities." The trouble with the system is that the occasion or work is changing. Certain words, from certain causes, acquire comments and significations, and there is no hope of escaping the rule of evolution. The only point which can be at issue is as to just when a new significance is to be declared formally accepted.

Connecticut has been found which owns a New York officer and asylum. Some of those who subscribed for service in the country encourage the curtailing in the use of the disorderly Rugby to take a hack. It is thought to be out of service.

The expected one-fights have not yet come off on the Canadian coasts. The "ring, law, rascal-ruling" fishing subsidence from New York, it is proposed, have all had a chilling countenance to get that natural of touch. [illegible]

Fire, Pestilence, the astronomer, is back to his country, and expects to make his home in St. Joseph, Mo. It takes an astronomer to discover a favorable class of residence in Missouri.

Mr. Powderly believes that he was right in his recent assertion that certain politicians and corporations have power to break down his union. It is not the politicians outside but those inside his union, though, that Mr. Powderly has to fear.

Governor Hoadley of Ohio, who is just recovering from a brief illness, is 58 years old, but is by no means [illegible] looking man in the Senate. He has not an iota [illegible] of the age of years of age. Diamond cutter take.

The dailies of political leaders in New York City are now being carefully canvassed in Democratic newspapers. The main article of the Democratic faith seems to be that the art of carving New York is the art of conserving the same.

Thurber—"Can any boy tell me at what time the sun rises now?" Smart boy (quick and prompt)—"About the minute before each issue of your [illegible]."—Texas Siftings.

De Lamp—"Who is that disgusting idiot who persists in staring at you from the opposite box?" Mrs. De Lamp—"Gracious me! It [illegible] Why, I have been looking at him for the last hour, and thought he was a gentleman of the [illegible]."

"That is a handsome watch you are wearing." "Yes, I broke myself it a month ago." "Rather costly, eh?" "Costly? I should say it was. I have had to pay four cash a month up to the present time, and I've got to keep it up for three months more before it is all paid for."—New York Graphic.

A banker was endeavoring to explain a question in arithmetic to a dull scholar: "Suppose you had 100 sovereigns and were to give away 40, how many sovereigns would you have left?" "Why, I'd count 'em, of course."—Punch.

Proprietor to Clerke—I have procured a complete stock of spectacles, gentlemen, and should any of you be taken suddenly ill while the town hall, among specimens of the arts generally, you will find a pair to suit you. Don't forget, for you myself right here on the premises.—Punch.

Said a member of a county-house Georgia grand jury: "We can hardly be expected to indict men for carrying concealed weapons when the most part of the jury themselves are regularly in the habit of going to bed with the pockets of pistols to their hip pockets."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Boyd Winchester, champion Kentucky patent-grease and cheese-lubricator of the United States to Switzerland, thinks that he has discovered some cheese in that country that can beat his own. He has not yet left, however, for the land of cheese and cows.—Boston Transcript.

Senator Voorhees is returned to the Senate. He has not yet left, however, for the land of cheese and cows.—Boston Transcript.

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A resident of New Haven writes to Editor of the Evening Post recently accused a dictionary from W. C. D. Dewey: "Mr. Dewey has a fine position in this city. He has no enemies, [illegible] and many friends. Then is a single exception, Professor Perkins and Professor [illegible]. Mr. Dewey has been a faithful servant of the Republican party, and has been honored [illegible]."

Capitalist to Knight of Labor—"If you could get all you wished for and you had three wishes, what would you wish for?" Knight of Labor—"I'd wish that for all the money I could get, and I'd wish that I could get it without working for it, and I'd wish that I could get it without working for it."—Texas Siftings.

Senator Vest told Senator Colquitt that when a Missouri mule is turned on [illegible] he starts off in the direction of his home, and never stops until he gets there. Colquitt replied that he had seen the same thing in Georgia, and that the mule usually got there before the train did.

What title say: "I could give away $100 per day in the name of charity and not feel any more than I now feel after one of my best days in humanity."—Detroit Advertiser. "It has always been a good thing to see that people who attempt [illegible] to keep the run of their own affairs."—Texas Siftings. "I am [illegible] the only thing that I can't do is to keep from [illegible] to [illegible] that I am [illegible] that I can't do."—Detroit Free Press.

A Boston girl who had been married about two months was asked by a friend if she was not very much in love with her husband. "Oh, no," she replied, "I am not in love with him at all, but I am very much attached to him."—Boston Transcript.

Physician to Clerke—I have procured a complete stock of spectacles, gentlemen, and should any of you be taken suddenly ill while the town hall, among specimens of the arts generally, you will find a pair to suit you. Don't forget, for you myself right here on the premises.—Punch.

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THE NEWS FROM ABROAD

GLADSTONE CONCEDES A LETTER OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

The Premier's Sentiments on Home Rule Were Unchangingly Identical—Prospects of the Parnell Conference—Executive Friendly Attitude the Irish—An Appeal to the Silver Lobbyists—The Cabinet Calls Down England in Quest of American Bullion—Stanley Irving's Letters.

LONDON, June 27.—Mr. Gladstone has written an answer to Mr. John Bright: "I regret to read your letter to Mr. Peter Rylands. Without being a sceptic, I beg of you either to positively accept me from your assertion that our ever met at Lincoln Hall Mr. Rylands' opinion, or to give proof of what you say. Never since the Newcastle program was started, fifteen years ago, have I said a word in favor of the Separate Estate, or against Ireland's 1 Irish share."

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said there was no intention of granting there powers to a body's share of the Separate Estate. There is no intent to create a Government and action in proposition among Irish. The terms for separation and denial of England are entirely different. Another part of the proposition is for Administrative Authority, not Statute. The present legislation would place the here and there authority at the mercy of the existing majority. It is the total preventing to produce any proposal was prepared to convey a solemn proposition to this effect.

Parnell, the Irishman, writes: "The Irish will be here and electrical if justly persecuted. There are no Irish republic of governing there. Ireland as a State's share in the Separate Estate. There is to be created a Government and action in proposition among Irish. The terms for separation and denial of England are entirely different. Another part of the proposition is for Administrative Authority, not Statute. The present legislation would place the here and there authority at the mercy of the existing majority. It is the total preventing to produce any proposal was prepared to convey a solemn proposition to this effect.

Carlton Hunting has written a letter favoring the Parnell conference and that he has no objection of Gladstone. He considers the Irish to be wrongs favored a view of Irish rule consistent with the integrity of the Empire and the sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament.

Irish Presbyterians have organized vestry-men in favor of supporting Parnell representatives in the coming elections. The Irish Presbyterian Conference, by a vote of 127 to 51, has resolved not to interfere in politics.

The Liberal Unionists of Ulster have issued the circular:

To the people of the United Kingdom: An Irish Home Rule Bill would be unjust to minorities, it would be fatal to the unity of the United Kingdom, it would be the first step to the disintegration of the Empire. Although Ireland has received from the Imperial Parliament more than its proportionate share of the public money, the Government of Ireland is devoted to none to loyalty to the Queen. We protest against Mr. Gladstone's policy. It is utterly wrong in principle, it is fraught with danger to the best interests of the Empire, which we have the honor of the Queen, which we have the honor of the Queen, which we have the honor of the Queen

THE NEWEST FASHIONS.

LATEST MODES FROM NEW YORK, PARIS, AND LONDON FOR WOMEN.

Guildsborough Dots—The Warmest Style of Dress—Summer Flower Shes—Parisian Long English Cloaks—Watering-Place Toilets—A Dress Worn at a Wedding—Summer Wraps—Dress Buttons—Sun-Shades and Bathing—Bables in Black—Bullets.

Cotton Knitwear is a glove fabric worth considering. Jacket silk, says the New York Evening Post.

Both men and women of small-bone color have been fond of dark heavy-gauze goods.

The broad-brimmed Leicborough hats are made more in high vogue, but the mantua, now but just round, are changed to drawings pulled, which gives the hat a look of the earlier shapes of olden times.

Black braids in open-work purpose in the Shannon shape hat is much worn this season. There form a rich and elegant contrast to carriage and promenade costumes of buntara, black satin, faconne, grenadine, and fancy French, and have all the becoming effect of a black velvet bracelet necklace.

The Warmest style of dress costumes worth in fashion for dressy ladies. A pretty model is composed of a corsage and shoulder-basque of velvet-panelled faconne, trimmed with open buttons and fringe, and worn over an underdress of pale-gray faconne to accord-ance, but in wide box-pleats, with panels of the faconne faconne on each side. Below is a full box-pleating of the same goods. The corsage is slightly open at the throat and is bordered with a crossing of lace and ruby velvet ribbon.

The new and heavy French jacket net is deep green, black, and brown with a pebble finish and the look of the best Irish poplin. Its cost is moderate, and it will last for summers and evening dresses of various kinds, except ballet dancers' dresses, and dinner dresses. They never lose of a dark shade, which is a very great point in their favor. Lemon and the newest and tallow-and-brown shades are also in this goods, which is much thought of for the coming season.

Long English cloaks are universal, made of fancy-finished woven faced flannel, trimmed with bands of plaited satin, and are designed to actually serve a stylish and ex-pensive purpose, instead of being the useless, cumbersome, protecting affairs that have made and an-noyed the wearers of fashion's whims. They are made in a handsomely full dress fashion, but not to the form, but rather a number of two-inch plaits are stitched down from below the waist line, where they fall nearly to the bottom of the dress, forming the prettiest fulness over the instep. The finish are single-breasted and have all the long effect of the Inverness cape, with the front of many of the best capes-like kinds, and cover all form an effective hood-piece, either over the shoulders or to wear flat.

Small and very pretty bonnets for morning-wear have been shown, made of the gray percale in narrow and wavy, with grenadine and Swiss and draped French percales shown made of fancy-striped with lace to edge the bottom, opening from the middle of the front, and are trimmed with a very small bow of ribbon and a very small bunch of flowers. Some other pretty bonnets are made of the same goods, but they are not so attractive to ordinary tastes as the darker designs, though they should be made into the dark for the and Swiss bodies.

A fashionable dress was recently at a wedding out of town was made of cotton and organ—changeable silk, with trimmings of dark sunflowers velvet. Panels of the velvet started between the two colorings on the skirt, the main material of velvet being used in the form of a very deep flounce, with panels of the changeable silk between. The corsage was of the silk, with the velvet used on the edges to be velvet, and the sleeves were plaited just above the elbow over a puff of the velvet. Small with dark green foliage formed the hat's trimmings.

The cut and basted corsets shape for dressy wear are very graceful, well-cut, and comfortable fashion. The shapes are shown-materials, some of the cotton have ex-tra gracefulness, have and with broad con-pointed and have and with broad and pointed and have and with broad and pointed and have and with broad and

THE CRESCENT HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

THE SPRING HOUSE.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE KENSINGTON.

MISS PEEBLES & MISS THOMPSON'S

HOTEL LAFAYETTE.

COLEMAN HOUSE.

Asbury Park, N. J.

"THE BEST."

FAMILY BREAD.

NICKEL PLATING.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS

AND PURELY

VEGETABLE, EFFICIENT, ABSOLUTELY SAFE,

AND OF THE VERY

HIGHEST MEDICAL VALUE

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NORTH GERMAN Lloyd S. S. Co.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

STATE LINE

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

George J. Gould, Davenport, Ia., is at the Palmer.

The Hon. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky., is at the Palmer.

Exiley, C. E. Davis, St. Paul, Minn., and Judge S. S. Wilcox, Sacramento, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Policemen Hanson and McNally, who were wounded in the skirmishes, were in a precarious condition at an early hour this morning. Their wounds may prove to be mortal.

Herman Miller, the young man who attempted suicide at No. 1 Fox street about two days ago, in consequence of a love affair, was discharged, on the late given as reason for shooting himself.

The German Evangelical Association laid the corner-stone of their new church on the corner of Sheffield avenue and Belmont street yesterday afternoon. Bishop J. J. Esher of Chicago delivered the address. The building is a substantial brick structure with a seating capacity of 600, and is to be ready for occupancy early in October.

Ferdinand Lachmann, a printer, who has been without employment for more than year, committed suicide yesterday morning about 11 o'clock at his residence, No. 110 Grand street, by shooting himself in the right temple. He was found yesterday morning slightly under the influence of liquor, having been out all night. He leaves a wife and nine children.

The Sixth Ward branch of the Irish National League held a short meeting yesterday at Select Hall and announced Sunday, July 12, as the day decided upon for the mass-meeting to raise money for the parliamentary fund in aid of Parnell. A committee was appointed to invite prominent speakers. Secretary Dickey announced that most of the 50 tickets issued for the raffle for a carriage in aid of the parliamentary fund had been sold, and that the drawing would take place Sunday, July 12, at 7 p. m.

Lafayette Gardner is employed as a clerk at Conroy's quit farm at No. 211 Lincoln avenue. Friday afternoon he received a friend's wagon and during the right quiet of his queer existence Saturday afternoon he went to Haverill's corn store and asked for credit. The clerk gave him an article or two, but refused to let him have anything more. Gardner then went out and after a short time returned with a revolver, and pointing it at the clerk ordered him to hand over the money in the drawer. The clerk complied with the request, and Gardner then left the store. He was arrested shortly afterward.

Personal Visits Nothing.

Janet Dunne, residing at No. 102 West Harrison street, who has been lately employed as a laundress at Daniel P. Pleasant's saloon, No. 84 South Jefferson street, took a overdose of the homeopathic pain-killer yesterday morning, together with enough Irish whisky to kill a Dutchman. The laundress was found in a dying condition on the floor, and had been there about two hours when discovered. She was conveyed to the County Hospital, where she died shortly after her arrival. She was 21 years of age. The body was not claimed.

CAPT. BURGAUD EXPLAINS.

Why He Wished for Justice Summers to Be Sheltered from Annoying Visit the Standard Has Thought.

Capt. Schaack said yesterday: "You have quite left me justice today in account of the arrest of John D. Bodner, the Board of Trade man. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock a well-dressed, fine-looking woman came into the station in a light-colored coach and asked me for my assistance and protection. I said I would render her all the assistance I could, and I had heard what her trouble was. The woman said she had been abused by her husband and about half a-dozen men, and that she was living separate from her husband, who was residing on the South Side. She said that she had been followed by a detective employed by her husband and by the men mentioned, and that they were trying to break up her home. She said that she had been followed to the grocery store where she had gone for provisions, that her husband and the men mentioned were at the store, and that they had ordered the grocer not to sell her anything. She said that she thought a suit for divorce would be the best thing for her husband to bring against her, and that she would not object to such a course. She said that her husband refused to pay for caring for the two little boys, one of whom broke in the Seven Seventy bright pin for it, or else (the mother) paid 'fines' for the same. I asked Mr. Calvin Summers, who had left the room, to call a carriage for the woman, and after he had done so I accompanied her to the door. The woman then went to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where she met her husband, who was waiting for her. I then left the woman, and have not seen her since. Washington Dispatch to New York Sun: The Standard says that Justice Summers, who issued the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Capt. Schaack, is a brother-in-law of Calvin Summers, who is the agent of the Standard in Chicago. Calvin Summers is a brother of Justice Summers, and is married to a sister of Mrs. Justice Summers. Calvin Summers is a son-in-law of Mr. Pleasant, who is the owner of the building in which the Standard has its office in Chicago. Calvin Summers is the agent of the Standard in Chicago, and has been for a long time. He is a married man, and has a family of children. He has been in the employ of the Standard for a long time, and is a man of good character. He is a man of family, and has been in the employ of the Standard for a long time, and is a man of good character. He is a man of family, and has been in the employ of the Standard for a long time, and is a man of good character.

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BIBLE AMONG THE BAFT.

Mr. McMahon Interested Visitors, but Couldn't Board the Steamer.

New York Times: Long Island City talked about nothing yesterday except the escapade Lucius J. Wellman and his crew of twenty-nine men, which created a profound sensation Tuesday night and afforded widespread entertainment the following day, about seven weeks ago Lucius McMahon, a lumber, of No. 211 Seventieth, was informed by a former neighbor that a strange-looking vessel, accompanied by a number of tugs, had been mooring in Hallett's cove, in Astoria, which is directly across the East River from Seventy-first. Mr. McMahon was somewhat surprised, for men discharged the master from his vessel. Upon crossing a few days later, with his son-in-law, to see what was going on, Mr. McMahon found a large vessel, which he learned was the Baft, of Boston, Capt. Wellman, the master of the vessel, was also the owner of the vessel, and was also the owner of the cargo. Mr. McMahon was informed by Capt. Wellman, the master of the vessel, that he